



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE KITASATO ARCHIVES OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE. Edited by S. Kitasato, associate editor, K. Shiga. Volume I, number 1; April, 1917. Tokio, Nippon.

The appearance of a new journal in this field would call for comment even if it were not sponsored by the distinguished names of the editor and his associate. In the introduction Professor Kitasato writes of the establishment in Tokio in 1892 of the institute now under government control which bears his name and has made itself a force in the Orient by its work. He refers also to the progress of the Japanese nation in the science of medicine and emphasizes justly the international character of scientific studies, adding in closing the introduction:

"I have been aware that foreigners have wanted to know what the Nippon medical fraternity has been doing in the way of scientific investigation but linguistic difficulties have thus far prevented them from doing so. We hope by the publication of these Archives in English, French and German, to make good this deficiency and to introduce to a wider circle the results of our efforts, and thus bring Nippon medicine to the attention of the world."

The new periodical deserves especial mention in these pages because of the contents of this first number. The introductory article On the Life Cycle of the "Akamushi," Carrier of Nippon River-fever, by Inaka, deals with the structure and development of the red bug or mite by which the disease is transmitted. In his work the author comes to the conclusion that the mite represents a form different from any known adult, and to it Nagayo has given the name *Leptotrombidium*; the species is then *Leptotrombidium akamushi* (Brumpt).

The third article treats of the ictero-hemorrhagic spirochetosis (Weil's disease) for which Inada in 1915 found the probable cause in *Spirochaeta ictero-haemorrhagiae*. A considerable part of the article is devoted to the organism and to the rôle of rats in its transmission. The last article discusses a new stain for the coloration of protozoans and of blood corpuscles.

The Archives are well printed and splendidly illustrated. The eight plates challenge comparison with any made in other countries.

It is noteworthy that so large a part of this first number is taken up by studies in medical zoology which are marked by their breadth and scientific character. THE JOURNAL extends its congratulations to the editors of the new Archives with best wishes for its continued success as a worthy representative of medical research in a great nation.

Kobayashi has published in the *Mitteilungen der medizinischen Fachschule zu Keijo* an extended study on the life-history and morphology of the liver distome (*Clonorchis sinensis*). In all twelve fishes have been found to harbor the encysted distome and are the source of human infection. From 23 to 26 days are required for the attainment of complete maturity in the final host; during this period spines appear and then disappear, a fact which has led to a difference in the descriptions of the worm given by various authors. All the Japanese liver distomes are really a single species and not as claimed by Looss two forms, one large and one small with differences in structure and range. The work contains a mass of detail to support these and other findings, and is illustrated by five fine plates.